

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Sept. 26, 1885.

Dressy man, who killed policeman Cowan at Pitt, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on November 27th, at the same time as Wandering Spirit.

BATTLEFORD, Oct. 1st, 1885.

Edmonton potatoes have not arrived yet. Court will probably close on Wednesday.

Farmers in the vicinity of Saskatoon have lost cattle, houses, grain, hay and fencing, in fact nearly everything they had, by prairie fires.

The halfbreeds who were in Poundmaker's camp are claiming the furs confiscated by Gen. Middleton, and which he is said to have given away.

Five hundred claims for rebellion losses have been made before commissioners Muma and Oulmet, for sums varying from \$100 to \$40,000. Farmers claims will possibly be settled before winter.

The murderer of Father Laford has been sentenced to be hanged on November 27th. Sandily, who broke jail four years ago, gets three years in addition to his original sentence. Chas. Gouin's murderer, takes his trial to-morrow. The five murderers sent to Regina for trial were returned here yesterday, and superintendent Perry will be here on Monday with prisoners from Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT, Oct. 2, 1885.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening to take steps to tender a banquet and address to Hon. Thos. White, who is expected here shortly.

The second annual fair of Lorne agricultural society, held yesterday, was a decided improvement on last year's. The farmers exhibited some excellent samples of grain and vegetables, notwithstanding the difficulty which prevented early seeding and the dryness of the season. A number of thoroughbred cattle, sheep and pigs were brought in. The annual dinner was partaken of at Oram's restaurant, after which an enjoyable time was spent in singing and speechifying, assisted by the music of the band.

LOCAL.

WEATHER fine.

TATERS are dug.

HARVEST is over.

PERMITS seem plentiful.

No passengers by the outgoing mail.

STILL no word of the treaty payments.

FALL plowing is being pushed vigorously.

THE Manitoba provincial exhibition closes to-day.

H. S. YOUNG and family left for Lac la Biche on Saturday last.

A LARGE quantity of coal oil arrived for A Macdonald & Co. on Friday.

ED. LYONS is building a blacksmith shop on a lot near Norris & Carey's store.

REV. JAS. HAMILTON left for Calgary, Winnipeg and Scotland on Monday last.

ROSS BRO'S have purchased the hay scales belonging to J. A. Macdougall & Co.

GESE were seen flying north in the early part of the week. Prospects of an open fall.

W. S. ROBERTSON and Mrs. Robertson left for Calgary on Monday. Mrs. Robertson goes on a trip to Winnipeg.

CRANES have been going southward for the past week. This is much later than usual, the crane being the first bird to leave.

THE telegraph line was completely destroyed by fire between Touchwood and Qu'Appelle. It may possibly commence working again to-day.

A COGHAN lost his pocket book on Sunday night on his way home from town. It contained \$35 in cash and an order for pay from the Indian department.

STAGE arrived on Tuesday evening on time. P. Campbell driver. One passenger, Mr. Bremner, direct from Scotland to visit A. Boag, of Old Man's creek, south side.

REV. O. GERMAN and family arrived from Ontario, by way of Winnipeg and Calgary on Saturday. He preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

T. P. WADSWORTH, inspector of Indian agencies, arrived at Peace hills on the way to Edmonton, on Monday last, after having been present at the Blackfoot treaty payments.

W. CHAMBERLAIN, census enumerator for the Victoria and Lac la Biche sub-division of the Edmonton census division, arrived from Lac la Biche on Friday, having completed his work.

Ad. McPHERSON arrived from Calgary on Thursday with freight for the Indian department and other parties, including a piano for J. A. McDougall. Part of the I. D. freight goes to Saddle lake.

SELF-HINDERS have reduced the cost of harvesting here nearly one-half. Three dollars an acre will now put wheat in the stack, and the greater saving of grain effected by the binder will almost amount to that.

A BUFFALO robe was stolen on the night of the election, from a horse which was standing in front of Sanderson & Looby's blacksmith shop. It belonged to H. Long, of Sturgeon river, and has not been recovered.

THE Indian department has taken over the 600 sacks of flour belonging to the militia department lying here. The flour is strong bakers'. It is being stored in the H. B. building formerly used as a supply office.

A LARGE extent of the telegraph line has been partly burned this side of Battleford and a still larger extent on the other side. The high wind of Sunday night blew a great deal of it down and communication has been greatly interfered with.

HAYTER REID, assistant Indian commissioner, and J. A. Macrae, Indian agent, are now at or near Victoria, on the way to Edmonton. Mr. Reid is on an annual tour of inspection and Mr. Macrae is investigating the losses suffered on reserves during the outbreak.

THANKS are hereby tendered the secretary of the Manitoba board of agriculture for a complimentary ticket of admission to the provincial exhibition. But a ticket which only arrives when the show is over has not a great deal more real value than a second hand postage stamp.

MAJOR GRIESBACH has been appointed superintendent of police, also A. R. Macdonald. To be inspectors: Major Kirby, of St. Julius, N. B.; J. D. Moodie, of Manitoba; A. Hunt and J. Demuns, Quebec. The following, who are in the force, are thus promoted: W. Pertry, J. A. McGibbon, S. G. Mills and J. D. Wilson.

THE arms issued to the St. Albert rifle company have been called in, and with what were in the militia stores have been cleaned up and will be stored at Ft. Saskatchewan. There are about 250 Enfields with 25,000 rounds of ammunition, and 45 express Winchester, with 12,000 rounds of ammunition. The Edmonton home-guard are allowed to retain their rifles, and those in the hands of the Victoria home-guard have not yet been called in.

A BLUE book gives full particulars as to who has moved in the matter of the improvement of the North Saskatchewan, and what has been done, arrived by last mail. C. J. Brydges, land commissioner of the H. B. Co., and Senator Turner seem to have taken a leading part in working the matter up. A total of \$30,000 has been expended. The survey now being made appears to be due to a motion of L. McCallum, M.P., who, it will be remembered, visited Edmonton last fall.

A PAMPHLET by Capt. C. W. Allen, received last mail, giving directions to volunteers as to the securing and disposal of their land and scrip grants, is both interesting and valuable to those entitled to such grants. Capt. Allen would fill a much felt want—at least in this locality—if he would issue a supplementary pamphlet explaining how citizens who did not enroll in the active volunteer company may secure grants.

THE police department takes over the arms, ammunition, oats and groceries stored here by the militia department, and the Indian department takes the flour and bacon, of which latter there is almost seventeen tons. In thus disposing of their surplus militia stores the government is acting more wisely than had the stuff been auctioned off as was at first intended. The only loss suffered now is the extra freight which was paid during the troubles.

MR. FITZ COCHRANE, barrister, Calgary, who visited Edmonton during the last session of the court, has given his impressions of the agricultural appearance and capabilities of this region in the Calgary Herald. He speaks well and truly of what he saw, and his letter will do much to correct the false impression which has been fostered so greatly at Calgary that the Edmonton district was rather inferior in agricultural capabilities. The more the people of the different districts know of the capabilities of the rest of the territories the higher their appreciation of the land in which they live, and the greater their confidence in the ultimate prosperity of the whole.

A SHOOTING party comprising Dr. Wilson, J. Looby, J. Brown, D. McLeod, J. Reid, C. Fraser, Simon Fraser and other parties, making ten in all, returned from Beaver lake on Saturday morning last. They killed 25 geese and numerous ducks. Geese were scarce, having not yet arrived from the north, but ducks were in thousands. Eight wavy were killed, also two large black ducks nearly as large as geese, of a rare variety, somewhat fishy in flavor. The lake is quite low, with very little water running in its outlet, the Beaver river. The party put up at the now deserted Turkoman lodge.

THE Calgary Herald remarks that "Major Butler, the well known traveller, at present residing in Calgary, claims the title and estate of the Barker peerage, worth thousands of pounds, with landed estates in England, Ireland and Wales, and a seat in the House of Lords." There are many fervent wishes expressed in Edmonton that he may get it. Mrs. Butler's sister, the Herald is informed, has been declared heiress to the title and estate of the Countess of Lauderdale. The Major's removal from Turkoman lodge to Calgary does not seem to have affected his powers of vivid imagination.

A COAL seam was discovered on Friday of last week, by J. Brenton, on section eleven, township 54, range 24, near the centre of the east side of the section. The find is in a small alkali flat on the open prairie, out of which a little spring boils, overflowing the flat, and finally forming a small stream which runs into the lake which lies between Messrs. Buchanan and Bourke, on the Horse hill plain. The spring is only a couple of hundred yards from P. Corrigan's house. The coal is overlaid in the flat by from four to ten inches of mud and water. Mr. Brenton dug into the coal to a depth of four feet, taking out about a waggon load, and still had not got through the seam, which he believes to be of great thickness. Some of the coal has been tried and burns well. He applied on Monday to purchase ten acres of the section as a coal claim.

THE following are the results of the voting in the different electoral districts on Sept. 15: Moosomin, S. A. Bedford, by acclamation; C. B. Slater retiring before election day; Broadview, C. Marshall, by a majority of 120, over Messrs. McKenzie and Keilly; Qu'Appelle, T. W. Jackson, of Ft. Qu'Appelle, and W. D. Perley, of Wolsely, over Angus McKay, of Indian Head, and Major Phipps and Leslie Gordon, of Qu'Appelle station. Regina, D. F. Jelly and J. Secord, over H. Fisher; Jelly 315 votes, Secord 265, and Fisher 192. Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross over Hopkins: Ross 161, Hopkins, 104; majority for Ross, 57. McLeod, Lord Boyle, of McLeod, over G. C. Ives of Pincher creek; majority, 65; total vote polled, 134. Prince Albert, Owen E. Hughes over Dr. A. E. Porter; majority, 8. Edmonton, Dr. H. C. Wilson over Frank Oliver; majority, 9; Wilson, 120, Oliver, 111. St. Albert, S. Cunningham, by acclamation, J. Laoureux retiring on polling day.

REMEMBER the agricultural exhibition on Thursday next, Oct. 8th. The harvest is over, the yield abundant, the weather is favorable, and the prize list large. This should be the best exhibition yet held in Edmonton, both in quantity and quality of exhibits and attendance and interest. Edmonton has been maligned by the envious, one-horse outside world as the home of the demon of summer frost long enough. This exhibition, with the territorial one that is to follow and the Colonial and Indian exhibition to take place in London next year, affords means by which the slanders may be disproved, and it be shown on the contrary that Edmonton is where the capacity for growing grain and root crops has reached its highest development. Edmonton has this season suffered less from frost than any district of Manitoba or the North-West territories, and the fact should be made known. Not because the absence of summer frost is exceptional, but because that is the great bugbear held up to immigrants bound for Edmonton by settlers at all other points in the territories, and now when all others are pinched worse than we are is a good time to give full effect to the old time argument—you're another.

THE International Mining and Smelting company of Winnipeg and St. Paul is taking hold of an abandoned car wheel foundry in Fargo, Dakota, and has arranged for the mining of 20,000 tons of ore yearly in the lake Winnipeg iron deposits, where they hold a claim, for the supply of the works. The ore will be transported to Fargo by steamer. A new process which manufactures steel directly from the ore is to be employed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

\$1,000 TO LOAN, on first mortgage security. None other than a solid man need apply.

W. J. GRAHAM.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, not paid before the 1st day of November next, will be placed in court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

LOST.—On Sunday night, Sept. 27th, on the road between town and my claim, a Red Leather Pocket-Book, containing an order on the Indian Department for \$95.00, signed S. B. Lucas, and between \$35 and \$40 in cash. Also a letter addressed "Mrs. A. Coghlan, Aylmer, Que." Any person returning the above to the undersigned, or leaving it at the BULLETIN office, or giving information that will lead to its recovery, will be suitably rewarded. Payment of the order has been stopped. A. COGHLAN.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF

LIVE STOCK, PROPERTY of W. YOUNG.

Six Cows in Calf.
Three Heifers, 3 years old, in calf.
Four year-old Heifers.
Two year-old Steers.
Four Spring Calves.
One Large Mare.
One Spring Colt.

To be sold by auction at

MR. JOHN COLEMAN'S FARM

ON

THURSDAY, OCT. 16th AT 11 A.M.

TERMS CASH!

G. A. BLAKE,
Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be held at the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, EDMONTON

ON

MONDAY, THE 19th DAY OF OCTOBER, AT 1 P.M.

Thos. Burleigh and others vs. the North-West Mining Company.

25 horse-power Boiler and engine.
A lot of Rope, Blocks, Chains, Quicksilver, Copper Plates and other articles.

S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Sheriff.
per W. S. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

ADJOURNED SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be held at the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, EDMONTON,

MONDAY, THE 19th DAY OF OCTOBER, AT 1 P.M.

P. McCallum vs. F. W. Butler.

Quantity Flooring and Siding, Boards, Plank, Joisting, Lime, Bricks, Shingles and numerous other articles, the same being at Beaver lake. Also some other goods of the Butler estate at the sheriff's office.

S. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Sheriff.
per W. S. ROBERTSON,
Deputy Sheriff.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 3, 1885.

The Prince Albert Times remarks: "The people all feel the business of the North-West council constitutes a farce which can only survive a very short time longer." As a farce it certainly cannot exist much longer, unless the electors so wish, but there is no reason why it should not exist as a solid and beneficial reality.

There is a little democratic pride left in Canada after all. On the occasion of the visit of the governor-general to Winnipeg the papers inform us that a number of old citizens refused to attend the vice-regal drawing-room because of the regulations which prescribed evening dress and two modes of entrance, one for nobility and another for common folks. The idea of Winnipeg nobility is decidedly refreshing. Those who declined to make fools of themselves for the sake of toadying to the great man, were as nearly true nobility as Winnipeg is able to furnish.

The Hamilton Spectator is one of the strongest opponents of prohibition in Canada, but in a recent issue it declares: "The sale of liquor is an exceptional traffic. It has always been looked upon as one which should be regulated and restricted." "We hold it to be the duty of men who demand their liberty in this matter (the use of intoxicants) to do what they can to keep the liberty from degenerating into license—to see that the natural right is not turned by abuse into a great wrong." This is good sound sense. The only difference of opinion between the Spectator and the prohibitionists is as to whether or not the necessary and opportune time has arrived for regulating and restricting the traffic out of existence. The Spectator holds that it has not, while the prohibitionists hold that it has. The prohibition question is thus narrowed down to a very fine point.

To prove that criminal neglect on the part of the department of the interior was not the cause of the North-West rebellion the Manitoban mentions that in 1883 Mr. Pearce visited Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, and other points, the inference being that he made the visit to remove causes of complaint. But as a matter of fact the action taken by the department as the result of Mr. Pearce's visit did more to cause a feeling of dissatisfaction with the Ottawa government than all else that was done by it, unless Mr. Burgess' visit and his celebrated statement that half-breeds in the North-West would not be granted scrip. The Manitoban further says that the intention of the government to grant scrip to North-West half-breeds was formally made known to them on February 4th. As a matter of fact, the half-breeds of this district, the largest body of them in the North-West, knew nothing of any such intention until the public meeting held in Edmonton on March 25th, and then the intimation was by no means formal.

The MacLeod Gazette says: "The Dominion government did a good thing for the North-West when they disallowed this (the North-West exemptions) ordinance." This is strange doctrine coming from a journal holding such radical views on North-West rights of self-government as the Gazette. How are rights of self-government to be attained if every time a local act does not suit this or that person or class the federal authority is to be called on to interfere? True, one clause in the ordinance affecting debts contracted outside the territories, justified to a certain extent federal interference, but not so the remainder of the ordinance, which only had a local application, and which has been disallowed as well. As to the local aspect of the question, experience had shown so clearly that the old exemption ordinance was not sufficiently liberal that six out of the eight elected members supported the new one. If again the new one was found to be too liberal surely every class adversely affected might have waited until experience had proved this to be the case, and caused a change of public opinion, and not have used the influence at their hand to induce the federal authorities to interfere in their behalf. The matter of exemptions from seizure for debt contracted within the territories is one so clearly and rightly within the powers of the council that those who secured federal interference to forward their own supposed interests have shown themselves very unwise in bringing on a conflict of authority. If their case had merits of its own it was better that it should rest on them, than that they should be lost sight of in the inevitable struggle they incited as to whether the people of the North-West should or should not control this most local matter.

THE REBELLION TRIALS.

Will some person be good enough to rise and explain a few obscure points in connection with the trials of parties more or less directly concerned in the late rising at South Branch, Battleford and Pitt. To people in this part of the territories it has been a mystery by what principle they have been carried on, and by what process of reasoning the different verdicts rendered have been arrived at, especially in the case of the Indian prisoners. A number of these have been taken out of the judicial district in which their crimes were committed and tried at Regina, and the sentences resulting from these trials have been most surprising in their leniency. Now a number of those taken to Regina have been brought back to Battleford, where they properly should be tried, and the sentences at once assume a different and more adequate degree of severity. Of two men guilty of the same crime, captured at the same time and place, one tried at Regina gets a sentence far less severe than the one tried at Battleford. For instance, Big Bear, the chief instigator of the Frog lake horror, tried at Regina, only gets three years, when some of his underlings, tried at Battleford, receive ten. Either justice overshoots the mark in the one case or falls short in the other. A contrast is not only noticeable in one isolated pair of cases, but throughout, and requires explanation. The fact that the prisoners were taken without any apparently sufficient reason to Regina, to be tried, that some were tried there and some brought back to where all should have been tried, and that the sentences imposed should differ so widely in severity are matters which have themselves drawn public attention, and of which an explanation should be promptly forthcoming. The impression is created in the ordinary observer that this has not occurred without some reason, and the conclusion is inevitably forced that the reason is not a simple desire to serve the ends of justice. The result of the trials at Regina are condemned by the result of those at Battleford. There must be a reason. What is it?

No person, in the Saskatchewan country at least, is likely to find fault with the course or result of the trials at Battleford. The sentences have been severe, but not more so than the circumstances called for, and have been in just proportion to the enormity of the offences. Not so at Regina. Take the cases of Big Bear and Poundmaker as examples. There could by no possibility be any comparison in the guilt of these two chiefs, and yet both were awarded the same term of imprisonment, short enough in either case. On Poundmaker and his band rests the blood of twelve men, and on Big Bear that of ten, and yet a white man is liable to be punished as heavily for stealing a pair of boots or a few dollars in money. The difference between the two cases is that while only four of those killed by Poundmaker's men were murdered in cold blood, and these murders were not directly traceable to him, in Big Bear's case the ten deaths caused by his band were brutal, cold-blooded murders, revolting in the last degree, and were without doubt instigated by him. The instigation may not have been proven at the trial, but it was patent to every one that the murders were committed with his knowledge and without any exercise of his authority as a chief to prevent them. White Cap, chief of the Sioux, who fought at Fish creek and Batoche, as the bodies of some of his men left on the field bore true witness, has been found not guilty of treason-felony, while half-breeds who took a leading part in these engagements got from one to seven years. Why was not White Cap, who led more men in these fights than any of those who were imprisoned for being engaged in them also imprisoned. If it is lawful for an Indian to shoot volunteers, why is it not lawful for a halfbreed to do the same?

It may be said that if there is any fault to be found with these light and exceptional sentences the jury, not the judge, is to blame. Perhaps so. The jury renders a verdict on the evidence submitted to it, which evidence is procured by the crown counsel, and may or may not be strong and convincing, as that counsel or those who employ it may desire.

While awaiting an answer the BULLETIN takes the liberty of giving such reasons as

seem most probable. The expense of taking prisoners and witnesses from different points on the Saskatchewan to Regina was heavy. One reason for this may have been in order to boom Regina by providing a nine days' wonder within her borders, thereby attracting sight-seers from a distance, much on the principle of a wild beast show. Another reason may be that if the prisoners were tried near the scene of their crimes it would be impossible to secure anything but severe verdicts, as evidence was too easily and certainly procurable in regard to them. This would result in wholesale hangings, which again would be bound to result in repeated and pointed enquiries as to who was responsible, even if that point was not brought out clearly in the legal fight that the prisoners would naturally make in fighting for their lives. By holding the trials of the principal offenders at Regina a great deal of condemnatory evidence, which otherwise would have been offered voluntarily, was got rid of, and the court and jury were more under control than they would have been had the trials been held in Battleford. With little evidence and light sentences, the chances of determined enquiry from one quarter are greatly diminished, and if the relatives of the forty or fifty white men who lost their lives in the little unpleasantness can be made believe that everything that can be done has been done to punish those who caused their bereavement, and the general public be made to believe the best means of preventing another uprising have been taken, everything will be lovely. The only difficulty with this programme is that the sending of some of the prisoners to Battleford and the different manner of dealing with them there, gives the snap badly away and defeats the object aimed at. While it proves to the whites that the law-breakers did not receive full justice at Regina the Indians will as naturally believe that their friends are not receiving justice at Battleford, and the chances are that the last state of ill-feeling between the two races will be worse than the first. It was funny work such as this that caused the rebellion and will almost surely cause another.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims Against the department of Militia and defence are requested to send in their accounts in duplicate AT ONCE to the undersigned.

J. K. STRACHAN,
Supply & Transport Officer.
Edmonton, Sept. 18, 1885.

ROSS BROS.

STOVES & TINWARE.

COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVES,

NEW JEWEL BASE BURNERS,

GLOBE HEATERS,

BOX STOVES,

GRANITE IRON-WARE,

PRESSED TINWARE,

LAMPS,

HARDWARE,

COAL OIL.

More goods to arrive shortly.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

EDMONTON.

Beg to inform their customers that they

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

LARGE STOCK

Of General Merchandise.

MORE TO ARRIVE

In a few days, which will be sold at

BOTTOM FIGURES, FOR CASH ONLY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

THE GOLD MINING SCOW.

The sixth attempt at gold mining by machinery on this river is now being made by the Saskatchewan gold mining and dredging company. The first two attempts were made in the summer of 1881 by Osborne & Oliver and J. Hebert, the former with steam and the latter with horsepower. The method of raising the gold was the same in both cases—an endless chain with iron buckets attached. Chiefly on account of the lack of power both attempts were abortive. In the season 1882 Thos. Smith and A. D. Osborne fitted up a larger machine on the same principle, and with a heavier boiler succeeded in taking out some gold, but on the whole the experiment was a failure. In 1883 J. Hebert made a second attempt with a 12 horsepower engine and a chain and buckets, but only scored another failure. During the same season the North-West mining company, of Toronto, working on plans of Chas. Levey, of the same city, sent up some expensive machinery, which was put on a scow under the superintendence of Mr. Levey, but fell came on just as the machine became ready to work. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Levey returned from Toronto, where he had wintered, and resumed operations with the mining machinery, but after numerous trials another failure was scored, and the scow and machinery abandoned. By this machine the gravel was stirred in the bottom of the river by an iron like a ploughshare, and was then supposed to be raised by a suction caused by the revolutions of fans similar to those of a propeller, inside a large cylinder. But the suction so created was not strong enough to raise the gravel or gold in any large quantities. In the winter of '83 and '84 J. Hebert and partner sold out their second mining outfit to the Saskatchewan gold mining and dredging company, who in the spring of 1884, sent up Jas. Levey, of Winnipeg, to look after their interests. He examined the Hebert machine, condemned it, and went east to report to the company in Winnipeg. From Winnipeg he was sent to Chicago to see what that celebrated burg could do in the matter. Having seen the Nye steam vacuum pump work, he concluded that by making certain adaptations it was the most likely appliance by which to attain the end desired, that is loosening the hard packed gravel in the bottom of the river and then lifting it with the black sand and gold lying among it to the surface, where the gold might be separated and saved. Two pumps of this description were purchased, with an 80 horse power boiler to furnish the necessary steam, and the whole shipped to Edmonton. The machinery arrived last fall and was first set up at Clover bar, on the ice which had formed before it arrived, and there a test of its powers was made, which showed that it would do all that was claimed for it. The machinery was brought up the river on the ice and laid on the bank at Hardisty & Fraser's mill, awaiting the opening of spring. The rebellion last spring delayed operations, and it was not until the latter end of July that work was commenced on the scow which was to carry the machinery.

The scow is substantially built, dimensions 80 x 20, is partly decked over and draws, when all the machinery is on board, ten inches of water in the centre and two inches at each end, being built with a spring in the centre. The machinery comprises the 80 horse power upright boiler before spoken of, and the two vacuum pumps, a No. 5 and No. 6, the former to loosen the gravel and the other to lift it after being loosened. There is also a large grizzly similar to those used by miners working by hand, and a long sluice-box with blankets laid along its bottom to catch the coveted gold as the stream of water, sand and gravel raised by the pump passes down the sluice. The beauty of the whole arrangement is that there are no chains, cogs or gearing of any kind to get out of order—nothing outside the boiler, which merely supplies steam, but a few valves. The boiler sits in the centre of the scow and the pumps near the forward end, each one receiving steam by a large pipe from the boiler. A six inch iron pipe having an elbow in it is attached to one pump by a flexible hose. This pipe projects over the bow of the scow, and can be raised from or lowered to the bottom of the river at will by means of a chain-block. Through this pipe the gravel is sucked up. From the other pump extends an iron pipe to which is attached two two-inch flexible hose, ending in iron pipes. These hose are carried along the suction pipe, one on each side. Through these streams of water are forced which stir up the gravel on each side of the suction pipe and enable the suction to act on it. The three pipes, having flexible attachments, may be raised, lowered or shifted to one side in the water at will without changing the position of the boat. A grating at the end of the suction pipe prevents the large stones from getting into and choking it, but small gravel and sand come up with a rush and are emptied on the grizzly at an astonishing rate. The pump consists of two cast iron cylinders, the condenser, a plain cast iron chamber back of the cylinders, a simple balanced automatic steam valve and four common cleopue valves covering suction and delivery

ports. The method of the working of the pump is thus given in the pamphlet issued by the manufacturer and may be of interest to those who understand pumping machinery:

"When the pump is set in position and the ordinary connections of steam, suction and discharge pipes have been made, the condenser is to be filled with water, and the pump is now ready to start. Steam is then admitted to one of the cylinders for an instant, dispelling the air and is then turned out. This steam is immediately condensed by a spray or jet of water passing into the bottom of the cylinder by means of a passage from the condenser, thereby forming a vacuum which allows the atmosphere to force water through the suction pipe, filling the cylinder from below. The effect of the vacuum has also been conveyed at the same instant by a port from the steam passage to one end of the sensitively balanced steam valve, causing it to move gently towards the vacuum, shutting the steam ports to that cylinder, and opening those to the other. Steam is again turned on, and entering the second water cylinder, the same operation is repeated as in the first, the vacuum is formed, the valve shifts, and cylinder is filled. We have now two cylinders of water, and the steam ports to the first cylinder are open. Steam is now finally turned on, and the globe valve regulated for the amount of steam necessary to do the work."

The capacity of the No. 6 pump, which raises the gravel, is given as 1,000 gallons a minute, raising it to a height of 20 feet.

Whether this experiment will or will not prove a financial success remains to be seen, but it has certainly gone much further than any previous attempt in that it has at its first trial shown its ability to more than raise both water and gravel. Although its ability to do this has been fully shown there yet remains the art of separating the gold from the sand and saving it. The gold is of such a light, flakey nature that it is much harder to save than where it is in coarse particles or grains, and it will require considerable experimenting before the proper method of handling the sluice boxes will be arrived at. This, however, is only a matter of time and attention. The great question as to whether or not a machine could be found that would actually raise the gravel and gold has been solved. That financial success will reward the venture is the hope of every one, especially in view of the large amount of money that has been spent in the dismal failures which have attended this hitherto useless quest.

A most horrible murder has been brought to light lately in the village of Effingham, eight miles from St. Catharines, Ont. About the end of October '84 a young man named Alex. Easterbee, who had been married nearly a year to a girl of 17 named Leafy Campbell, strangled her and buried the body near the house. He then told his brother John what he had done, and that he was going to commit suicide; asking that John should finish him if he did not complete the work himself, and afterwards bury him. To this eminently brotherly proposition John agreed. Alex. dug his own grave, and at the time appointed the brothers went to the spot together. Alex. shot himself in the head with a revolver, and as he was not dead, according to promise John cut his throat and buried him. The disappearance of Easterbee and his wife excited comment but the neighbors thought they had left the country. In August last John Easterbee told a younger brother, Howard, of what had been done, and he, after a quarrel with John, told the authorities. The bodies were found and John Easterbee arrested, when he told the story as given above. Howard also swore that John had told him he had helped to kill Mrs. Easterbee. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against him in both cases.

A kidnapping case, almost as strange as that of Lord Gordon in 1873, occurred in Manitoba lately. A man named Brannard, a defaulting cashier of a Vermont bank, had, after being arrested in the States and bonds being given for his appearance for trial by his friends, sought the seclusion and health afforded by Winnipeg's spicy breezes. His bondsmen wanted to recover their money and engaged two detectives to kidnap him, which they did successfully, getting him across the line at St. Vincent. But when they reached St. Paul Brannard was kidnapped from them by his friends and has not been heard of since.

A woman named Sarah Hattley, living in Brown's lane, on King street west near Bathurst street, Toronto, recently cut the throats of three of her children while she was suffering from an attack of D. T's. The children will probably recover as the work was instantaneously done. The knife was taken from her by a laborer named Samuel Rowatt, who a day or two afterwards, while drunk, illustrated the tragedy by cutting his own throat in full view of an admiring crowd. He was not dead at last accounts.

Parisian papers are agitating for the pardon of Riel.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the undersigned are requested to settle up forthwith, without further notice. X. ST. JEAN.

NOTICE.—The Book-Debts of John Sinclair and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co. have been handed to the undersigned for collection. Parties interested will please take notice and pay up. W. S. ROBERTSON.

FOUND.—In April last, on the premises of the subscriber, South side, a Bay Horse native, black tips to ears, one hind foot white and a patch of white on the other; three small white spots on the back; white strip on face. GEO. DONALD.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

WATCHMAKERS.

Leave your Watches with

W. L. WOOD, ESQ.,

At the Hudson's Bay store, where they will be forwarded to McIntyre & Davidson for Repairs.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

HOTELS.

GERALDHOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

De LAGORGENDIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. ST. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

MISS ROSS, Milliner and Dressmaker. Bonnets, Costumes and Mantles made in the newest styles, at moderate prices. First street, lot 101, near Edmonton Hotel.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cockshutt plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district.

G. A. BLAKE,

Belmont farm.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY.

JULES CHAVE

Begs to inform the public that he has opened up a

GENERAL BLACKSMITH SHOP

And is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing and repairing guns specialties.

Locks and rings made to order. All kinds of machinery repaired with neatness and despatch.

JULES CHAVE

GENERAL NEWS

Lethbridge coal is to be delivered in Calgary at \$7.50 per ton.

Rumored that rebellion losses will be paid before the end of October.

A Chinese leper, with arms and legs eaten off by the disease was found recently in Victoria.

Thos. Greenway, M.P.P., is likely to be a Manitoba candidate for the House of Commons.

The Ontario crop report puts the yield of fall wheat at 21.3 bushels per acre and spring wheat at 11.5.

The C. P. R. land agent at Calgary sold during August 2,080 acres of the company's land at \$3.50 an acre.

Frost at Gleichen early in September, injured some garden stuff and oats. The grain was nearly all secured already.

Tracklaying is progressing on the Manitoba and North-Western railway west of Minnedosa at the rate of a mile a day.

The Manitoba court of Queen's Bench decided distinctly against a new trial for Riel on all the points raised by his counsel.

A petition signed by 400 French Canadian living in Minnesota in favor of pardon for Riel has been forwarded to Ottawa.

White Cap, chief of the band of Sioux which took part in the Saskatchewan rising, has been declared not guilty of treason felony.

The hot springs at Banff, on the C. P. P. line west of Calgary, are reputed to be equal to the celebrated hot springs of Arkansas in healing properties.

Jumbo, Barnum's big elephant, was recently killed at St. Thomas, Ont., by a G.T.R. train. Barnum proposes to sue the company for \$20,000 damages.

The volunteer first to get married after his return from the North-West is to receive a present of a Diamond A range from the Toronto stove company.

J. Tyrrell, of the geological survey, who has been operating in the neighborhood of Battle river this season, has gone east. He will resume operations next spring.

Eastern Roumelia, a province of European Turkey, rebelled on Sept. 19th, and declared for union with the adjoining principality of Bulgaria which is under European protection.

Amos Rowe, late of the Winnipeg Times, who at one time was mentioned as probable lieutenant governor of Alberta, has been content to take the humbler office of land agent at Calgary.

Big Bear's jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. It would be a mercy to turn such a jury loose in the camp of Big Bear's followers about April next for one short hour.

The evidence against Thomas Scott, of Prince Albert, was by John Warty, who swore that he had asked Capt. Moore, of the Prince Albert volunteers, not to go on with the movement against the rebels.

The Calgary Tribune heads an editorial "Too much Shenanagen." For the benefit of parties not acquainted with Greek it may be well to remark that "shenanagen" is a sort of financial gerrymander, or more plainly, "hornswoggledment."

A Norwegian named Ole Oleson recently outraged and murdered a girl named McEwen in Dakota. He was followed, captured and lynched. Miss McEwen was a Canadian, as was the settlement in which she lived. Oleson was lately a resident of Winnipeg.

A Mrs. Adams and her fourteen year old son, living in Huntington township, near Belleville, Ont., recently killed, with an axe, a man named Martin Archibald, who broke into her house and assaulted her. Mother and son are held on a charge of wilful murder.

Lord George Campbell has retired from the firm of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell, financial agents, Winnipeg, and W. R. Allen, a son of the late Sir Hugh Allen, of Montreal, has been admitted as partner. The business will in future be carried on under the firm name of McArthur, Boyle & Allen.

School assessments have been made in Prince Albert and Calgary. In the former place the work was carefully done and scarcely any appeals were made to the court of revision. In Calgary, however, the municipal assessment roll was taken and great dissatisfaction and numberless appeals were the result. No legal obstacle, however, seems to stand in the way of the assessment being made or taxes levied.

Lethbridge, the town at the coal mines and the terminus of the North-West Coal and Navigation Company's railway, is likely to injure the business of MacLeod, only some 20 miles distant. Lethbridge is near the site of Ft. Whoop-up, which was the commercial capital of the South-West in the whiskey-trading era, but was abandoned for MacLeod when the police arrived. In locating towns or trails in a new country, in nine cases out of ten the first choice is the best.

The Calgary Tribune rises to demand, "What has the town council done for us?" The Tribune should not speak so fast. It could scarcely expect a share of the town printing before it was in existence.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Oct. 2nd, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	73	33
Sunday,	69	46
Monday,	49	33
Tuesday,	61	25
Wednesday,	73	31
Thursday,	61	43
Friday,	60	51

Barometer rising, 28.045.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., assisted by Mr. James Hamilton, B.A., Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m.; Sturgeon River, August 6, 16, 23, September, 6, 13, 20; Clover Bar, August 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27; Belmont, August 9, 23, Sept. 6, 20.

THE

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Will enter upon its Seventh volume on November 1st.

Since its first publication it has been the fearless and unswerving supporter of the rights and interests of the North West in general and the Edmonton district in particular.

ALL the news, served up in the most compact form and of the latest date, has been and will continue to be its special feature.

Subscription, \$2 a year, strictly in advance.

FRANK OLIVER.

Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Rev. C. Scollen, having of his own free will severed his connection with the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert, the undersigned for "La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Romaine de St. Albert," informs the public that the said corporation will not be responsible for any indebtedness incurred by the said C. Scollen. H. LEDUC, O.M.I., Procurator.

FOR SALE.

1 DOUBLE TOP BUGGY.
1 SINGLE " "
1 PHLETON (with tongue.)
1 SET LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS.

Apply to

CHAS. ST. WART.

NOTICE.



I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,

P. V. GAUVREAU,

A. D. L.

NO. 13 OF 1878.



AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING STALLIONS.

Notice is hereby given that a stallion which was running at large was brought in and is now in the possession of the North-West Mounted police at Ft. Saskatchewan. Color bay, two years old, 13 hands high, white stockings, blaze face, no brands. If not claimed and all damages and expenses paid, at the expiration of three months from date the same will be sold at public auction.

A. H. GRIESBACH

Insp. Commanding Post.

Ft. Saskatchewan,

18th August, 1885.



CANADA.

By the Right Honorable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G. C. B., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING.

WHEREAS it is in and by the act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1850," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs may, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal, to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had:

Now Know Ye that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada or in any part thereof of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said act.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office, in the city of OTTAWA, this NINE TEENTH day of August, A. D. 1885. JOHN A. MACDONALD, Superintendent General, Indian Affairs.

NOTICE

The CREDITORS of JOHN SINCLAIR, of Edmonton in Alberta territory, in the North West Territories of Canada, merchant, and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co'y, and all others having claims against said John Sinclair or said late firm, are hereby notified that all assets of the said late firm having first been duly assigned to the said John Sinclair, he has this day executed a deed of assignment to me of all his property, estate and effects for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority all the creditors of the said John Sinclair and the said late firm their just debts. And the said creditors, and others having claims as aforesaid, are further hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to me the undersigned (assignee as aforesaid) care of James O'Brien & Co'y, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to my solicitor, George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton, Alberta territory, on or before the 1st day of November next their Christian names and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof, and immediately after the said 1st day of November next, the assets of the said John Sinclair and of the said late firm will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and I will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by me, or the said George A. Watson, at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

DONALD FRASER,

GEORGE A. WATSON,

Assignee.

Assignee's Solicitor.

NOTICE.



Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed heads of families and were residents in the province of Manitoba at the date mentioned,

And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 20th of April, 1885 it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half Breed child entitled.

And Whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$160.00.

And Whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, to "Half-Breed" and "Original White Settlers" scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By Order, A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1885.